[[Ok, so if they could grow long staple cellulose fiber as algal mats it could be cheaper than actual wood But what about the particle board glue? It is possible the algae could make that as well. This benefits the environment as it replaces wood materials from nature, notably wild trees, with things growable in cheap, nonsterile tanks. No, it is otherwise, the labor to harvest a tree is perhaps 2-5 minutes with automated shears and the tree has a mass of hundreds of pounds, so the algae is not cheaper. There could be ethically sourced cellulose fiber preferences though, Ikea might prefer algae grown fibers to wild growth tree fibers.

Perhaps socially contextualized algae cellulose and tree farms could supply materials to build things from wood or

algae cellulose products; my perception is that people in the US would remit a premium during 2019 AD to have higher energy efficiency and things like solar. So, at various forms of building around the globe, renewably sourced cellulose from things like algae and tree farms could have a share, perhaps a large share, of building material and paper consumption based on consumer sociocultural values. Then again, as far as I can figure out, algae based cellulose is not cheaper than a 2 minute snip from a tractor with shears.]]

Longevity things, the idea is that the greater the longevity the greater benefit to humans, that is people, from people who are beneficial to others; advertising longevity technologies to all humans, that is

people, is optimal, yet if advertising and communication efforts had an amount reaching less than 100% of earths population then triaging the advertising to encourage beneficial people to live longer would create measurable benefit to all the people considered as a group. The other option is instead of triaging just figure out a form of advertising that reaches everyone on earth, effectively enough to produce longevity causing actions. I am reminded of the artificial satellite banner ad in the sky technology. It just orbits the earth, telling people to get and take longevity drugs, on a pixel-addressable screen that communicates at all written languages.

metformin 3 times a day; if sustained plasma concentration goes with actual amount of longevity increase three

times a day dosing might actually cause 1/3 more longevity effect; also is there extended release metformin. Getting that pill could work better as well.

epitalon (20 something %)

sleep hygiene, I perceive I read that people that get 8 hours of sleep and sleep through the night live 5% or, (perhaps I misremember) 10% longer. If I take phenylethylamine once a week, then each century of living is 52*100*20 ideas or 100,000 ish ideas and technologies that are new to me, with me preferring they be things that benefit humans, that is people. So apparently me changing my sleeping habits could produce 50,000 to 100,000 more ideas from greater longevity.

Eununchs live, I perceive about 14 years longer, so cyproterone acetate, chemical castration could be a longevity drug.

Rapamycin, I perceive one rather lengthy treatment, caused rodenst to live 60% longer.

antiinflammatory drugs of some kind, aspirin and ibuprofen and naproxen, I do not know if COX-2 is one of them could cause weller longer lifespan, “chronic systemic inflammation becomes increasingly associated with risk of death, loss of cognitive function and increasing dependency”

Legumes might be longevity foods, “every 20-gram increase in legume consumption produced a 7-8% reduction in mortality with or without controlling for ethnicity ($p = 0.02$),

while “other food groups were not found to be consistently significant in predicting survival” “Well-known legumes include alfalfa, clover, beans, peas, chickpeas, lentils, lupins, mesquite, carob, soybeans, peanuts”

A food blurb: “outcomes of more than 138,500 people ages 35 to 70 worldwide for an average of nine years”…“The people in the “healthiest” group consumed 54 percent of their diet from carbohydrates, 28 percent from fats, and 18 percent from protein. The least healthy ate nearly 70 percent of their diet in carbs, about 18 percent from fats, and 12 percent from protein.” Cheese, avocados, vegetable oil spread that advertises as beneficial and peanut butter could possibly be beneficial

Are you aware of any drugs that when taken cause a longevity effect that occurs from a brief plasma half life, once a day dose?

Some longevity chemicals with a sustained presence at the body are, I think, supported with things like metformin circulating constantly, possibly doing some AMPK thing continuously.

Are there longevity chemicals that function as longevity increasing switches? Are there things where a dose, perhaps a high amplitude, narrow duration of effect dose causes a published longevity effect?

Two (or maybe just one) that I can

think of are melatonin and the peptide epitalon. At the brain, melatonin is released as a pulsatile event, so possibly brief duration of action. I think I read melatonin make laboratory rodents live longer.

Epitalon is a 4 amino acid peptide that makes laboratory animals live longer (I perceive mid 20%) and be weller. I do not know much, but as a peptide, if you snort it, I can imagine it lasting minutes rather than hours at the circulation, so perhaps it is a longevity turn on switch drug. Melatonin is a pineal gland secretion product, and epitalon is an engineered version of a pineal produced peptide.

It would thrill me if anyone here had ideas or knew about brief high amplitude dose longevity drugs and chemicals. What do you think some

other ones are?

Senolytics also come to mind, “zap the senescent cytes with one course of treatment, live weller and longer afterwards” is kind of different than brief plasma half life longevity drugs.

Quality of life:
They could measure 12 year olds, 14 year olds, 16 year olds, 18 year olds, 22 year olds and 27 year olds to find out whate kind of lifestyle causes tha greatest quantitative happiness, well, being, quiality of romantic life, and school and life achievement and find out which 5 or 10 teen and tween and twentysomething lifestyles, like romantic sexually active teen that does their homweork and show it to their parent nightly that goes to college and gets a scieinces or technology degree and then seeks out

employment and internships based on their interests directing them tracked from 12 to 35; also when it is better to become pregnant. The technology is to find out which of these all work together in concert, as compared with just sexually active, just academically rigorous, and just fun single activity and perspective intensive lifestyles.
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AT the human brain there could be a 99th percentile area of reliability and a 1th percentile of reliability; such as stability over time, absence of nueronal change,what do variations on the amount of reliability do at humans. Do well humans have better reliability even at their personal 1th percentile structures? Also,
What areas of the human brain are at

99th and 1th percentile of automatic regeneration; improving the regeneration of the 1th percentile could be a healthspan or even longevity effect. Drugs, such as new drugs that Halt or reverse decay at the 1th percentile of brain areas resistanct to decay or messed upness could

chlorophenoxy NMN might pass the blood brain barrier causing mitochondrial improvement and better NAD things at neurons and glia. Another version might be

Chloro or other halogenated curcurmin could a a senolytic, wound healing drug that could have other benefits.

Along with the idea of a washcloth impregnated with beauty peptides, giving hundreds of beautification

treatments per cloth, is the idea of a washcloth with an electret surface charge, or even piezoelectricity like PVDF that causes the chemicals in it to be even more effective.

It is possible that electret bandages or band-aids soaked in beneficial chemicals could be quantitatively measured as being more beneficial than non-charged bandages from chemical migration.

Could chlorophenoxy moiety or other moieties that cause passage through the blood brain barrier heighten passage of beauty chemicals like peptides through the cytomembranes of the dermis making these beauty chemicals more effective? Even melatonin, which I think I read accumulates at the nucleus, could be linked to topical beauty peptides and

possibly things that modify histones, to heighten transport of beautification chemicals like peptides and poroteins to the nucleus.

A washcloth, impregnated with beauty peptides, which might actually be effective already at micrograms, such that every time you wash with it you get a coating of beauty peptides. It is noted that the wascloth gets utilized when rinsing, so the peptides coat the face after washing is accomplished.

A scientific survey, and an engineering and medical product development application of the data from a survey, of the bacteria at normal skin, as well as particularly well, younger than actual age appearing skin, noticeably facial skin, could find a group of bacteria, not previously known to be beneficial, that

are quantifiably beneficial to the skin. Increasing the beneficial skin bacteria could be the basis of topical probiotics, prebiotics, surface topicals like things that adjust pH, or surface hygroscopicity (things like autowetting naPCA, or alternatively surface moisture absorbing things like polyacrylimides or polyacrilic pre-gel powders). These topical, systemic (oral or other systemic drug delivery), or possibly even **changing the characteristics of the skin bacterial ecology with laser treatments, laser-resurfacing or microdermabrasion** mediated bacterial ecology changers at skin to produce skin wellness and beautification from favoring some bacteria over others.

A scientific survey of well skin and skin that appears, or also is

biochemically and tissue-characteristic younger than chronological age, that is used to create and engineer new products may also find non acute, non-“breakout” bacteria that are harmful, giving the opportunity to remove, treat, or also replace these nonbeneficial bacteria with harmless or beneficial bacteria.
There is even the possibility that bacterial-species specific antibacterial chemicals like oral or topical antibiotics or different chemical topically applied medicines (possibly species specific topical Quat disinfectants, RNA drugs) could make just the non-breakout-causing while still harmful, thus of benefit to remove preclude or kill, bacteria cease their living and activity at the skin.

Customizing skin surface with lasers

or other physical treatments to create more beneficial skin bacteria ecology: changing the characteristics of the skin bacterial ecology with laser treatments, laser-resurfacing or microdermabrasion could be structured around the number and ratio of what might be topological hills and valleys, (possibly kind of like gyrii and sulcii shapes) at the skin surface, optimally the living cytes, as well as possibly the accumulated keratin outerlayer; so, laser or otherwise treat the keratin, and perhaps more optimally, the living dermatocyte layer, into bacterially optimal shapes, among which some possible versions are little regularly spaced ponds of depth, dendritic looking connected microchannels, or the more high surface approach of a greater number of high plateaus which create a greater amount of high flat surface

areas. The modified surface heightens and benefits more beneficial skin organism ecology, causes quantitatively measured increases in beauty, the numbers of beneficial bacteria that have been correlated, or Koch’s postulates proved, to increase beauty, youthfulness of appearance, or also better skin healing abilitity.

It is possible that acne comes from a multi-bacteria effect, and replacing one or more of the component bacteria of the multi-bacteria effect, at the skin, with different better probiotic versions of skin bateria could reduce skin disease, preventing reducing or even curing acne as well as causing other dermatologic nonoptimalities to cease. At a skin ecology, say one bacteria produces a proteolytic enzyme, and another different species of bacteria causes

acne. Perhaps the proteolytic enzyme produced at the first bacteria opens the skin to causing microreas of infection or just infection-prone microareas that the acne bacteria then uses, or would have used if the skin probiotic had not replaced the proteolytic version of the bacteria with a better, nonproteolytic one, likely of the same species and nearly the same strain, as growth sites.

Another possibility, going with the perception that acne is sometimes linked to hair follicles, is that changing the bacterial species of the ecology of the hair follicle would also reduce, preclude or cure acne that has a hair follicle component; having hair follicle sized actual areas of beneficial dermatological bacteria, like dermis probiotics, that occupy and reproduce even better with the beneficial

bacteria depots creatable at hair follicles.

I perceive there might be multispecies bacterial biofilms. Are there bacterial biofilms that, even if they are without causing skin breakouts, are nonbeneficial? If there are non-breakout bacterial biofilms that should be cured or changed, then dermal surface probiotics, skin treatments like: lasers, chemical peels, sonication, or dermabrasion, as well as topical drugs and systemic drugs, which replace some of the bacterial species at the biofilm with other species, or even a more beneficial strain of the same species, would increase skin wellness and appearance from changing the biofilm's effects on skin as well as changing any bacteria-bacteria

interactions to be more beneficial.

It is possible that harmless viruses, notable for not being cytokilling, but still transcribed at cytes, could cause dermatocytes that get the virus to cause the production of beauty peptides and proteins, and possibly even wound-healing chemicals while being non-cytoterminating and harmlessly infecting cytes. Notably systemic or oral as well as topical methods of this beneficial viral infection might initiate beneficial virus incorporation into skin cytes, as a topical treatment, possibly after the dermatocytes are made more easily beneficial virus infected after a chemical peel, dermabrasion, sonic, or laser treatment. It is even possible that an physical beauty treatment like laser or chemical peel or ultrasonics, or dermabrasion, or unintentioanl

injury like an abrasion, could cause the virus to be activated notably because, and when, the dermatocytes were dividing to restore the skin.

Dermatologically beneficial virus that stays resident, and activates from normal cytodivision, a topical, systemic, or physical treatments (lasers, chemical peels, dermabrasion, sonic treatments), which possibly even uses viruses that pre-exist at the environment, that benefit the dermis are a technology. This is a little different than gene therapy. Dermatological gene therapy also has value.

Heightening the activity and infection capability of beneficial viruses: I have not heard of any chemicals that cause normal human cytes and tissue to, alongside the application of a

beneficial virus, be more easily infected. Drugs that affect IPMAT to favor cytodivision could amplify the spread of, and proportion of infected cytes with beneficial viruses. It is possible that some chemotherapeutics like the longevity drug rapamycin increase viral infectivity.

Topical rapamycin might have a beneficial virus' heightened infectivity effect, while also having a longevity youthful cyte and tissue producing effect from Rapamycin's already published effects. The application of materials that heighten viral infectivity, copy number production, and also the amount of the beneficial chemical the virus codes to produce (as well as chemicals that the virus causes the production of that occur at unmodified viruses that occur at anture, without additional genetic

coding at the virus; noting that some viruses may just be measured as having a beneficial effect, and that amplifying the proportion of cytes beneficially infected, the virus copy number, and possibly the amount of secreted proteins could be basis for greater beneficial effectiveness). It is possible that the viruses' dermatocyte (or other cyte and tissue) action causes greater beneficial measuable intra-cyte that is between cyte, beneficial secretion of things like proteins, peptides, or even possibly ions as well.

application at tissues that can be reached with surface ot topical treatments; noting that published material at the scientific literature describes systemic beneficial longevity effects of rapamycin.

Another way to increase infectivity of beneficial viruses: I think I read that omitting a night of sleeping might double the infectability of the flu virus; It is possible that the chemical effects that cause that effect can be duplicated at the dermal surface (or systemically) with a topical or systemic treatment, heightening the effectiveness of incroporation of beauty and wellness viruses into human skin cytes.

It is just possible there are amongst 2000 preexisting natural skin viruses that are already a harmless to skin cytes there could be a .5% that are actively beneficial from the effects of the viruses on beautification, preferred skin quality, such as color, softness, and even things like controlling or blocking hair growth and fidelity of healing. These viruses

could then be applied to the skin medically, it is imaginable after a laser or chemical treatment, or even, noting it is a skin-active virus,

Is there a .5% of beneficial viruses out of perhaps 2000 viruses that effect endothelial linings, that there is a bodywide epithelial and tissue membrane beneficial virus? This could be gene therapy to improve things like the GI tract lining, the epithelial layer of the vascular system, as well as a variety of other endothelial cyte structes and tissues throughout the body. Improvements to the blood brain barrier, and the gonad-blood barrier, either increasing or decreasing the passage of circulating chemicals, could be possible

Senolytic drugs that kill senescent

cytes are published as increasing wellness and increasing longevity. Some 2019 AD senolytics are chemotherapy drugs. Some viruses are used to kill cancer cells. Finding, or genetically engineering a virus that kills off only senescent cells is a beneficial new invention. This has the benefit of the virus being able to stay resident in the body, providing continuous senolytic action only on senescent cytes. This is a new longevity and wellness causing virus.

It is possible that systemic, or just possibly topical, chemicals or drugs that increase capillary amount, path morphology, or diameter could increase dermal tissue resilience, feel when touched, healing capability, enhancements to the chemicals and cytostructures produced at the dermatocytes (like more collagen, or

better cytoosmotics and beneficially heightened cytovolume (which might be externally perceived as the person using moisturizer, but without actually using moisturizer)) which causes greater beauty, and may also increase things like resistance to illness, and velocitize healing. At sites where hair growth is a preference, then capillary amount, path morphology, or diameter could enhance the preferred effect on hair.

Light activated tissue growth factors as a dermal tissue and beauty increasing technology: Linking tissue growth factors to photoactivatable molecules produces light activated tissue growth factors. Noting the easy photoacessability of skin, as well as the ability to cofocalize light, as well as the possibility that ambient daily light could turn on a photoactive

chemical at the skin just from experiencing natural and ambient artificial illumination, photoactive dermatological beauty and youthfulness drugs have technology applications. Turning things like porphrin linked growth factors or rhodopsin linked growth factors or some eentsier photoactivateable molecule linked to growth factors, to turn on and grow tissue and cause beneficial cytodivision at the lit up area, possibly from just ambient light could possibly do things like directly opposite UV photoaging, causing sun exposure to have a net beautification and youthification at dermis.

Online material: Are there any chemicals, like proteins or chalcones, which change their shape or charge distribution when exposed to sound? If so then focused acoustics at tissue

depth as well as near-surface acoustic energy transmission could activate drugs; acoustically active drugs have numerous applications. Perhaps gentle acoustic waves at the brain could activate CNS drugs at a 1 mm voxel size.

It is even possible some beneficial cardiac medicine could be accomplished, as well as the chemotherapy agents. It is just possible that focusing acoustic waves at the placenta, while drugs quatitatively measured as being harmless or even beneficial to the fetus, were around, that placental function, efficacy, and even shape for risk reduction could be enhanced; Sonic waves could cause a normal or undersized placenta to grow to the size most liked to fetal and baby well being, that could come from

vasodilation during the early growth phase of the placenta or the application of acoustically activateble growth factors. Also, it is possible longevity drugs could be heightened as to their localization and activitywhich It is possible a systemic dose of tissue growth factors,

Notably, many kinds of drug localization can be technologized to benefit a pregnant woman and her fetus and baby; whether it is tissue accumulation of a chemical or drug, photoactivation, sonic activation, or even site injection, localization causes the beneficial-to-the-mother drug to omit interacting with the fetus.

Online content: GSK: sonically activateable drugs create drug effect localization. Chalcones (zubbles might respond to sound), also stringy

goopiness, biopolymers like keratin, chitin, or polyhydroxyapatite, or published as bioabsorbing, suture materials, as well as metal microantennas like gold; the antenna fibers sized for sonic-frequency receptiveness (perhaps it is very tiny antenna sized sound frequencies like far ultrasound or something)The acoustically activateable drug antennas could be things like hydroxypatite fibers that pick up sound, as could possibly some fibers of protein like keratin, chitin, possibly even cellulose,; perhaps a published biodegradable suture material could be microsized to pick up sounds, and have a chemical groups (halogens? PVDF kind of effect, but at keratin or hydroxyapatite fibers, gold fibers) on it that change charge when acoustically stimulated thus changing the charge on the active drug, causing

a purposed effect.

Are there any producible, or naturally occuring at tissue biopolymers, protein shapes, or just tissue morphologies that function like a telescope array? That is a grid or exapnse of 1000 eentsier proteins, occuring at a tissue, is like a radiotelescope array, able to pick up and respond to

(emergent property: the bigger a tesselated protein grows, it could spontaneously produce, or even predictably produce something like an array telescope (radio telescope array measures big frequencies with eentsy component parts); This without one to one photon->e- charge or

CCD (charged coupled device) like effects and various molecular charge

cascades and accumulators might also be possible like: piles of e-charge ready to change and accumulate at a particular molecular direction if they get an eentsy amount of energy from a photon or other energy source; among numerous things that could be produced wioth structures, a CCD or a current multiplying cascade could be made from layered (numerous kinds of layering: one is an amino acid linked to another, repeatedly to form a peptide or a protein, A highly branched peptide could lay on top of itself, and when something caused the molecule to have an electrical charge shift, movement to another part of the molecule, or change, the two-treelike-brooms overlain effect causes charge patterning at the entire polymolecule (like from nodal tesselation to gentle gradient to a different nodal looking tesselation); although modellable with

quantum mechanics at molecular modelling software, this branched molecule layering effect is something I think of as analog and having gradients, although the engineering value of a digital approach to polymer or peptide overlain trees that make charge structures (CCD, current cascade, biopolymer diode voltage doubler, biopolymer frequency doubler)is there as well.

One topology of layered polymers like biopolymers like peptides or proteins, yet possibly completely different biopolymers, chitin (which has a nitrogen), the chitin polymer molecularly reshaped, perhaps branched, or a pendant moeity differently arranged, differently, with the polymers or biopolymers, slightly modified to have a piezoelectric, electret, or stimulus-responsive effect

(photons, acoustics, motion/bending/temperature/physical chemistry effect) that then causes charge concentration cascade, (current cascade). 11 base pair DNA can make a diode, perhaps it is possible to make an amino acid peptide (or even just a honking big 1100 AMU molecule of some kind (1100 amu molecule is like the amu equivalent of near 14 glycines linked together) **Then with the biopolymer, peptide, or 1100 AMU (or less) biochemical, a thing made out of that can double voltage or double frequency.**

Doubling voltage, current, or frequency at new chemical or a purposefully built structure possibly made with a biopolymer (or possibly a polyboron) or an organism based system gives new engineering

capabilities.

Is there a way to step up a molecule's activity, perhaps based on e- charge and HOMO, where **each of 2 or three activations (beams) sequentially hops the molecules reactivity up a level.** I am reminded of taking off the PO4s from ATP one by one, if you did that and the core ws something other than adenosine, removing each PO4 might actually increase the rectivity of the core, the rest of the molecule, so each pass of activation beam would hop the chemical up a number of levels at its environment from the beam: charge-surplus-wobbles each of the PO4s off. As sort of an extreme example: where the absorption of a beam, would pop a chelation molecule (moiety) off of an ultra-reactable, even one like CN (cyanide); if you can use localization

from light or sound to modify molecule charge, and possibly even use something like a voltage doubler amino acid structure, then you can do things where the energy would not otherwise favor the reaction, like popping off a chelation molecule.

Popping off a chelation molecule around a chemotherepeutic, cardioactive beneficial drug, drug beneficial to a fetus, longevity drug, beauty drug, or antibiotic makes a molecule that is just active at the are of localization stimulus like a cofocalized acoustic/photonic beam. So, could having a wide field hop up the molecule 1 level, then a narrow beam, just activate the hopped up molecules at a narrow area; This remnds of engineering first and second stage rockets, it is useful technology.

If you put a frequency doubling or current doubling or voltage doubling molecule at a gaussian (or even polarized) field, does it cause the molecule at the center of the beam to have higher amounts of activation? Sort of like, if you put a spotlight inside another spotlight (gaussian with high mid-distribution peak), and that illuminates something that doubles the photovoltaic voltage or even an acoustically responsive molecule's charge shift/piezoelectric effect, does the comnination of those two things give higher sptial resolution and localization of the effect? Just grabbing the precise center 10% from the middle of a gaussian distribution of a beam spreading through tissue seems possible. Then when that middle 10% reaches the frequency doubling/current doubling biochemical

(like an amino acid diode bridge moiety on a drug that becomes active when there is a change of charge or HOMO shape) does that promote activity of the drug

Another way of looking at this, is, with flashlight fingers, is there a peaked distribution of energy as compared with a uniform illumination effect? If there is could **grabbing an energy profile out of that light/sound distribution's peak create an energy profile that could be matched to a drug**? So if you beam light or sound into the body, from 1-30 cm deep, or even vertically at a human, then look for and find **any existing spatial distribution peaks at the actual tissues and organs** (if applicable), then note their energy level (like joules/cm) at that localization area, then use a tuned

drug that responds to just that energy (joules/cm) does the area of the drug activity have higher localization? let’s say there is 20% more (120 decijoules) light at the middle of a gaussian beam at 2 cm deep in flashlight fingers, but most of the distribution throughout the flashlight illuminated tissue is at 100 decijoules, can you then specify a drug which only responds to 115-125 decijoules/cm energy levels with a charge-effected drug activity? That would cause just the optimal part of the beam, even a diffuse bem, to activate the localized beneficial drug or chemical. One thing that comes to mind is that the flashlight might be 200 decijoules at the body surface, then gradually gradient to 100 decijoules at most of the tissue, that means there are non localizion-purposed areas, say 1 cm from the

surface (the localization area is the gaussian center of the beam at 120 decijoules at 2 cm deep, at some 3d area) that the drug would be unintentionally active at, unless the next technology item is made a part of the system:
Prior to the technology described immediately here, zone energy gradient would have caused drug activation at an overlayer different than the beam center energy effect, that would have caused a zone of drug activation outside the localized area. It is possible this could be improved with cofocalization. If you are cofocalizing seven 20 decijoule beams to make a 140 decijoule focus, and the focus diffuses to produce a zone from 100 to 140 decijoules around it, if the drug is only active at 120 decijoules that makes a torus shaped drug activation zone and an

absence of any near surface gradient layer with a drug activating area of the beam-passing-through-tissue gradient layer.

Can you beam some kind of radiation like EM, photons, or acoustic energy into a human where the radiation actually diffracts because of the size of the microfeatures at the human tissue? If that is possible then you could nodal concentration effects at diffracted waves, which might be at higher resolution internal to the body than if radiation shapes were just beamed at the body, It might work with teeth or even ribs, I have no idea at soft tissue though. If there are microstructures at the body that cause predictable internal diffraction and nodal overlap perhaps these could be used for site localization at tissues or even cytes to do medical

things like activate drugs, or cause drugs to accumulate and concentrate at localized areas.

Another use of a double slit or energy/chemical binomat drugs is that you can use the bandpass of external energy activation of a drug molecule (say at 120 decijoules/cm, but not at 100 or 140 decijoules/cm).

There might even be some nifty way to use physical chemistry bandpass or notch filter at a chemical binomat/ducolumn/multicolumn colonnade to get a drug or even a new genetically engineered protein to only react or, as a protein, change to a new differently active shape, with something like precisely between 200 and 300 molecules of ATP per nanoliter but not 100-200 or 300-400. I do not know of any bandpass drugs,

or engineerable enhancements to human genetics, that exist other than the really casual, easy to do much better than, “make some double slits or multicolumn colonnades with alpha helices”.

Notably at a drug binomat, the area, like proteins or cytoreceptors that are physically near the binomat are the things that have their distribution changed and optimized; on both sides of the binomat (or double slit effect molecule) diffusion would cause the drug to reach an ambient gradient at the cytoplasm. It is just that right near the binomat (or double slit effect molecule), like with the biomat say at a dendrite or synapse, the (nootropic) AMPA activateable drug would concentrate there.

Thinking of people that value

reengineering neurons to beneficially give humans heightened well being and capabilities, modifying cytoneuroanatomy to have binomat/double slit/multicolumn colonnade/ customized nodal interference (*—||||||—*) (or aslo corsshairstechnology previously described) structures, likely proteins or peptides, but lipids or physical membrane crenellations, are a possibility,

Thinking of synapses and dendrites, it is possible there could be a protein or other structure of drug that functions like a binomat SelectiveDopamineReuptakeInhibitor (SDRI) or SNRI or even SSRI. Where the reuptake of the neuroactive chemical is inhibited because there is a protein or chemical biomat or double slit in front of it, possibly

floating around the synapse like a screen.

One application of a physical chemistry drug binomat the notch filter at a biochemical system, notably a drug system, is making it so drugs that effect neurotransmitters are only active at particular concentrationsof neurotransmitters, and can also be used to always produce a neurotransmitter drug effect the size of the notch filter's envelope. That way if you took awesome dopamine supplying drug, it would always provide 300-400 ng per ml of dopamine, and not more or less, regardless of how your body reacted to, or tolerancized the drug.

Online a way to create greater localization with photons is described, "[they omitted] photoactivation of

sufficiently small and well-defined sub-cellular regions [at a plant] with conventional laser illumination in the confocal microscope, mainly because scattering and refraction effects within the root tissue dispersed the focal spot and caused photoactivation of too large a region. We therefore used 2-photon activation, which has much better inherent resolution of the illuminated region. This is because the activation depends on simultaneous absorption of two or more photons, which in turns depends on the square (or higher power) of the intensity-a much sharper peak.” I do not know but perhaps more photons like three photons would create an even geometrically narrower area of light or even acoustic/physical chemistry activation from a beam, force or light beam. It could be functional to engineer localization drugs to do

phototherapy with that use three electron (three photon) systems? Chlorophyll is a two electron system, and I perceive that combining chlorophyll with something like an alkali metal, and then reacting that product with an alkali metal grabber could link chlorophylls together. Actual three photon systems at photoactivateble drugs and chemicals would certainly have different forms, it is just nifty that it is likely possible to dimerize chrolophyll to produce a three or four photon and electron system.

or at a biomolecule, charge, does that make just the gaussian peak center 20% of the tissue area for localization produce a particular charge (voltage) that can effect a drug to be active? So like a porphyrin linked chelation molecule with a CN cyanide at it or

possibly a chemotherepeutic gold molecule, only reaches 3.1 volts or the amount it takes to get the chealtor molecule to pop off the CN/gold thus causing the CN/gold drug as a chemical to be active. Does this work better because of the high middle peak at a guassian?

Or, am I just confused

Can you do a bandpass filter on a pile of cofocalized beams to make a smaller area than the cofocalization produces? That produces narrower areas of chemical localization and activation from using frequency/current/voltage doubling/halving biopolymer structures,

Also, with the double slit experiment, are the stripes

narrower than the laser dot diameter? If they are then putting the localizer beam through a double slit before it reaches the body could heighten resolution when doing localization of drug activation to benefit humans. There is also the local chemical area version of better localization with a double slit: If the stripes are narrower than the dot then it might be possible to put the localization beam through a molecular double slit, causing higher spatial resolution. While it is not particularly nifty, a couple alpha-helices next to each other like II (||) could be a highly localized double slit, where molecules at the after-area of the || might get even narrower energy beam based activation. It is even possible that a something like an alpha helix duocolumn (or better, some kind of multi column colonnade, kind of like a

binomat) makes the things,like molecules and proteins, and even cytostructures, they are next to responsive to customized energy forms, which benefits tissue area, and even cytostructure area drug or chemical localization. **Double slits, duocolumns, or multicolumn collonades could be a chemical that makes the other chemicals next to it to be more sensitive to light, or only sensitive to particular energy densities or frequencies** this is from novel crosshairs cofocalization, bandpass filtering effects (bandpass energy filters and notch filters are described at other locations here, kind of like 120 decijoules/cm only reach a drug chemical, while 100 decijoules/cm and 140 decijoules/cm are excluded via the alpha helix || double slit/duo column/binomat) or possibly some

other kind of radiation from the difference between a ||||| effect and a beam effect; .

Binomat enhanced chemistry: Maybe the double slit or bandpass filter thing even works with a atoms and ions stochastically drifting through and around the double slit, with the duocolumn (or multicolumn columnnade that is kind of like a binomat) of alpha helices causing the stuff that the cytostructures, proeins, or receptors near it to experience be made adjustable.

A science study looking for wave interference, notably the ||||| stripes produced at wave versions of duocolumn slits (or multicolumnar biomats), as well as customized binomat **concentration effects (bandpass) at proteins (or amino**

acid polymers) near other things would be nifty. If proteins or amino acid polymers screen and concentrate stuff for their neighbors **Proteins that do double slit concentration or binomat bandpass show the way to desirably technologizable effects as well as new scientific identities.** Perhaps then you could look at new class of proteins, called iProteins, then **calulate what it is** (radiation like photons or EM, or possibly a binomat-like sieving of certain sized atoms, ions, molecules from their neighbors) **that they were concentrating (double slit) or letting through** (bandpass) and then make some of that stuff (actual chemicals or actual frequencies of radiation) that they double slit concentrate or binomat concentrate on purpose, to be used as a drug and

to also measure its occurence and effect scientifically. **It is possible that if there are naturally occuring, as well as engineerable, protein or peptide double slits (or other focalize near a neighbor things similat to but better than a double slit, or also like chemical binomat bandpass filters) at biological organisms that the atoms, molecules or radiation they concentrate and modulate could be noticeably active as drugs or even new kinds of Biological Effect Rays(BER)** that people could make on purpose, aim at living things, and see what they do. EM biological effect ray Drugs made out of things like alpha helix arrays or something better could even effect the response of living organisms to EM biological Effect Rays. Perhaps just as sunscreen can effect cytowellness

from blocking UV, and a container of warm water can soothe mesnrual cramps, a BER refocuser, blocker, or supplemental dose of BER radiation could cause benefit at humans.

Say you want your chemotherapy photodrug to only affect neurons but not microglia, or only microglia but not neurons. Well, one possibility is something like putting methylene blue, or a mitochondria colorizer chemical, at the bloodstream, and then since the microglia have 3 times as many mitochondria as the neurons (or perhaps the neurons have three times as many mitochondria as the microglia) one or the other is three times more blue than the other. That way when you illuminate both with therapeutic light that activates drugs, one of the cytotypes only aborbs one third the light dose, and thus the

chemotherapeutic dose at those cytes is just 1/3 that of the preferred tissue. Also, noting bandpass and notch filter drugs, proteins, amino acids and chemistry from double slit/binomat drugs and effects, it could be possible to create a chemotherapeutic molecule that only responds to 120 joules/cm with drug activation, and that 100 Joules/cm or 140 joules/cm are excluded from activation, narrowing the radiation activated dose to just specific cytes, tissues, or even, and this is novel to me, cytoorganelles. so the idea is then that the methylene blue makes everything but just the particular neurons, for a particular neurotransmitter.

Methylene blue has a possibility s an actual phototherapy optimization drug as it is published as causing greater

longevity and having nootropic effects, so dosing many tissues at many amounts could actually be harmless or beneficial.

Cytoorganelle therapy: use somethinglikemethylene blue to colorize just the mitochondria or just the reeptors some chemiclliek dopamine. Once the organelles are colorized, put a phototherapeutic agent at the cytes, then used ligth to activate them just at specific organelles, proteins, and receptors.

An antibody or aptamer linked photofrequency specific-absorbing quantum dot or fluorophore, or colorizing agent like methylene blue could attach to just very particular cytostructures like proteins, membranes, ribosomes, proteins, mitochondria, the endoplamic

reticulum,

Two stage therapy: the gene therapy makes the transfected cytes produce a frequency absorbing color, or even a photoactivateable protein or amino acid endogenous drug, just at the kind of cytes the gene therapy works on, then light is used to activate the phototherapeutic drug at all the transfected sites. This could be used to turn on or turn up the volume at gene therapy drugs, new human genetics, eugenics, and therapies. So a person could could get their neurons optimized with gene therapy or eugenics at the germline, and the neurons could produce an otherwise neutral harmless and inactive photoactivateable drug, then they could further tune up their genetically improved neurons with photonic energy; Perhaps making 10-200%

more of some chemoreceptor protein structures at cytomembranes makes the neurons contribute more to cognitive capability and subjective well being; frequency-optimized gene activation and action and beam localization make it possible to have lots of dopamine receptors at the nucleus accumbens, where it is actively perceived as highly euphoric, but a different amount at a different brain structure.

Another application is the beneficial site specific production, amplification and wellness-amplifying, capability enhancing, as well as therapeutic use of growth factors,like human growth hormones, nerve growth factor (NGF) and brain derived neurotrophic factor(BDNF); photoactive protein versions of these and other growth factors produced with eugenics, germline gene therapy, as well as

bodywide gene therapy, even at versions where just the liver has experieinced the gene therapy with the purpose of just putting a lot of the photoactivateable versions of NGF, BDNF, HGH and growth and beauty peptides at particular tissues and cyte localizable HGH, NGF, growth and beauty peptides, or BDNF at the bloodstream, mkaes it so you can beam light at some part of the body and make it grow or heal faster. It is possible that cardiobeneficial effects could come from photoactivating HGH or NGF or BDNF at say just cardiocyctes, or just cardioneurologica tissue, or even a growth factor to cause healing after ischemia;

This could be applied to many beneficial new eugenics genes as well as gene therapies. Let's say you are genetically engineered to produce lots

of youthification producing, mitochondria benefitting NMN, then you could use photoactivation to make 3-10 times as much NMN at particular tissues compared with others, benefitting you and the body.

One area of transcription activation useable at gene therapy and new genes at eugenics that is published is photoactivateable histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor, so photoactivating that HDACi would change the amount of transcription, the amount of gene products like proteins, and cytostructures and tissues produced, and possibly the specific genes that were transcribed.

Also, nonvisible areas of the spectrum can be used for photoactivatable genes, gene products, drugs and chemicals, that way the human gets

to omit turning bright blue, unless they feel like it.

What is the fewest AMU photoactivatable amino acid sequence, biomolecule, or protein that can be constructed without a metal atom? Online it says there is research on intrinisically spectrally relfecting and abosrbing at the visible range oflight peptides. Also, it could be that just putting a lot of energy into a peptide or protein or other biomolecule at its IR-spectroscopy absorption peak could chemically actiavte that chemical. Say you illuminate some ATP with IR-spec highest absorption photons, it is possible the phosphates are morelikely to pop off easily.

Possible youthification phototherapy: illumination of ATP at IR-spec

absorption peak of ATP causes ATP to be hyper reactive, thus lighting up the face with ATP optimized frequency light is quantitatively measurable at enhancing skin characteristics and beauty, possibly causing number of ATP phosphate reactions per second to be that of a teenager. While a person sleeps nonvisible lasers could trace out areas of illumnation all over the persons body to make ATP as reactive as possible which could cause greater available cytoenergy to all cytoprocesses including protein synthesis. More ATP activity at the dermis may be youthifying at the dermis. **The ATP amount might sustainably remain at the same amount, even with faster ATP reactivity from mass-spec absorption frequency illumination**; I read that the amount of mitochondria decreases with

chronological time at humans, so notably, a person during the 20th century AD might have had the highest amount of ATP at their cytes, energizing protein production and other cytoprocesses, including dermal cyte upkeep and replacement; If at a variety of relative mitochondrial amounts the ADP->ATP cycle and reaction and reaction producing chemicals are sufficiently strong and in sufficient quantity, even at older persons, then the more strongly reactive IR-spec illuminated ATP would simply react faster, while maintaining the same as original levels of available ATP because the ADP->ATP biochemistry can convert ADP->ATP as fast as it appears. I have not read about ADP build up at older tissue, so perhaps the ADP->ATP reaction is fast, and not what affects ATP amount.

From a longevity drug perspective, it is possible that a drug, gene therapy, or eugenic germ line therapy enhancement of ADP->ATP regeneration is beneficial. Different cvariations are possible: ADP->ATP already happens faster than ADP is produced, so there are only trace amounts of ADP around at a cyte, or, ADP is transported to some specialized cytoarea where it gets turned into ATP the velocity of that transport process is what directs the rate of ADP->ATP synthesis, another possibility is that something like fewer actual mitochondria at old tissues' cytes causes there to be less ATP at the cytoplasm to begin with, and to regenerate and diffuse throughout the sytoplasm or be actively transported around the cytoplasm and cyte. **If there is just less ATP to be ADP->ATP regenerated then gene**

therapy that just produces ATP at transfected cytes, and does not use mitochondria to generate the actual availabilizable pool of ATP molecules could cause greater cytoyouthfulness, greater human phenotypic youthfulness, as well as greater longevity.

A wellness and youthification drug, and longevity drug could be producible at when Adenosine, the amino acid, at a new drug form where the adenosine is linked to a membrane transport molecule or protein, could possibly increase the amount of adenosine triphosphate that gets made because there is more substrate adenosine at the cytoplasm to enhance with PO4 groups. One possibility is chlorophenoxy adenosine, the chlorophenoxy group gets it past membranes, then it is

available adenosine at cytes; I perceive I read that lipophilic molecules have better trasnport past the blood brain barrier, so as those are cytomembranes that get passed, it is possible that a lipophilic variation of adensine could be an ATP heightening supplement. You might just be able to put a /\/\/\/\/\ alkane tail on the adenosine, possibly detachable and at the same molecular location the PO4 attaches to at ATP; it is possible an adenosine-O-/\/\/\/\/\ where an oxygen links to the alkane would still be lipophilic enough to pass the cytomemebrane while the oxygen linker makes it easy for the cyte to metabolize into available adenosine (and the “extra” lipophilic alkane part); another possible cytomembrane passing adenosine molecule is a branched phosphoalkane (like a phosphorus clover, but with methyls

or ethyls instead of Os at a PO4 shape).

At adensosine/\/\/\, I do not know how big that alkane has to be to be lipophilic, it is possible, besides an alkane, or branched very mulimethyly alkane, that a lipophilic keytone could provide enough lipophilicity to get the adenosine past the cytomembrane while being harmless when the ATP supplement is converted to adenosine (and thus ATP) as well as the extra molecule parts that are at the cytosol, at doses that imaginably 100 mg to grams a day of supplement. If there are any ketones that are good for people, then those might be beneficial moeities for the adenosine. The other thing I have perceived is that butyls are sort of harmless or beneficial, I have vague memories of circulating butryate being beneficial

soperhaps the adenosine/\/\/\/\ could be a butyl, or a branched butyl.

The thing to make a cytosol ATP-available amount increasing supplement with depends on if the phosphorylator reaction chemicals are replete with lots of PO4, and could use more adenosine. If alternatively, they could use more PO4, then PO4 linked to a membrane transport chemical, like something lipophilic, or a peptide or protein could bring PO4 to the cyte, heightening the amount of PO4 available for cycling and recycling at the ADP->ATP cytoprocess; another approach would be to increase P phosphorus recycling at the body, at the cyte and cytoplasm, it is possible there is some sort of phophorous export channel that a drug could downregulate, or possibly heightening the amount of, or upregulating an

enzyme that turns phosphorus containing proteins that get recycled or other phosphorus containing stuff, so that there is more available phosphorus to make PO4 from. Another actual amount of ATP at the cytological ADP->ATP available chemical pool raising drug or supplement could be a drug that caused people to only pee out 1/4 to 1/2 as much phosphorus then this could be measured as to if it increased the amount of functioning ATP, or if mice meaured throughout their lives have longer healthspan and greater lifespan from having more ATP, longer, than other mice.

I read 90 lbs of ADP gets turned into ATP each 24 hours, so it is possible that the thing that affects the amount of ATP available at the cyte and cytoplasm is actually the amount of

adenosine, as the phosphorylation looks highly available at 90 pounds every 24 hours.

Longevity genes and drugs: different cytes hve different numbers of mitochondria, do existing SNPs of well humans cause different higher amounts of mitochondria at particulr cytotypes. Imaginably leukocytes have 200 mitochondria each, but hepatocytes have 700. Are there naturally occuring genes or SNPs (single nucleotide polymoprhisms) that cause a leukocyte to have 700 mitochondria or a then noting that at those gene variants or SNPs, that a 60% decline of mitochondria number across the lifespan just moves a leukocyte to 200 from 320 mitochondria per cyte, or a hepatocyte to 700 from 1120

mitochondria, or any kind of body cyte or tissue’s mitochondria to the average of that of a gentically pre-optimized person.

Photoactive chemotherapy is described at published literature, and lithotripsy of solid objects at the body is published. It is possible that the double slit/binomat local area bandpass energy or also chemical filter could have local tissue applications as well.

I should think of a pill that cures cancer at the developing world, like a tissue localized chemotherapeutic with really minimal side effects, or a precancer senolytic like chemical that only concentrates at cytes that are precanecrous.

Similarly, it is possible that loading up the cytoplasm with alpha-helice (or better) constructed bandpass binomats, which unless they bioconcentrate in some way automatically (they might, or could be engineerable to custom concentrate kind of like mitochondria or also membranes concentrate chemical colors); If the bandpass binomats do not bioconcentrate then even as diffuse molecules they might have some engineerable effect as cytoplasm thickeners, “modelling with percolation theory new cytoplasm chemicals” which might then also be new drugs

If increasing or decreasing the fluidity of the cytoplasm 20-40% causes some beneficial effect then along with binomat drugs as well as drugs that have effects modellable with

percolation theory, are producible. Increasing or decreasing the fluidity of the cytoplasm can also be accomplished with gene therapy. Looking at the wellness and lonvevity of people with differing cytoplasmic fluidity or also cyte as gel-bag stands up from viscosity morphology, and osmotic profile measurables produces data that can be used to find indications of use, and effects of new fluidity/viscosity/osmotics drugs.

As a beauty drug,
lyse a radiolabelled cyte, then put the goop outside the cytomembrane of a well dermatocyte, then find out which specific chemicals at cytoplasm are able to migrate into a cyte. It is possible some of those chemicals, which can be taken up adermatocyte from topical application, are easy and simple to produce. These new

membrane-passing fluidity/viscosity/osmological chemicals are topically active things that cause the gel-bag perspective firmness of hydrated skin, and with the gel-bag perspective of cytomorphology have the same gel-bag standupness, whihc possibly causes youthful morphology like youthful skin.

GSK, online content So, find out what at just released cytoplasm will pass the cytomembrane of a well cyte, then make a big list of those chemicals, any of theose chemicals that do something could be new drugs that easily pass the cytomembrane, also new molecular variants on those cytomembrane passing naturally occuring chemicals could be new drugs. Even cytochemicals without an obvious drug effect like cytoplasm

thickeners (imaginably NaPCA like proteins) could be used as tissue firming, youthful morphology producing ingredients that are actually absorbed and utilized from topical application.

and possibly also cause the dermatocytes to be bnearer their younger shape, that is morphology.

The production of hyalonuric acid and collagen at dermatocytes is, I perceive, chemicals actually at the cytoplasm of dermatocytes changing stiffness, osmological things, and cytoplasms gelness, conriuting to well tissue. So cytoplasm thickeners and thinners measured as to their longevity and wellness effects could be beneficial new drugs. biological systems where viscosity of cytoplasm has beneficial aspects like dermis

exist, so optimizing that viscosity, osmologicalness, and morphology effecting gel-bag function could be a new kind of beneficial drugs.

Actin/tubulin amplifiers, possibly (deuterated actin might be a gradualized motion track, modified actin protein, possibly even a new SNP could make fast travel actin, each of the fast and gradual versions could be measured as to effect on wellness and longevity.

GSK, drug localization and Math: If there is an effect with the double slit stripes being taller than the laser dot, while being narrower, there might be some kind of math or physics relation where if you measure one well, the other measurement beceomes less efffective (atom electron position or velocity as measurable thing), or if

there is another, different photonic system where: “if it thinks it can’t go littler it can still make x and y directions different sizes, but equationally resolved to be ok, such that one math/physics funtional measurable, like height, is much larger than another measurable like width” That causes the technology opportunity of making a beam system where if you cannot tell how tall it is, it gets to be arbitrarily skinny? Just thinking if this is a known supported math or physics phenomena, where one characteristic of a thing observable at a high resolution makes the other less observable so the system observability amount remains constant (kind of reminded of position and velocity at atoms and electrons); the idea is that you then take one of these **“high resolution at one spatial axis if you skip measuring**

the rest” math or physics equation relationship function effects, and then build a localization beam out of it, so that way as compared with a laser dot, a cofocalization, or even a venn diagram overlap, you can make a crosshairs, sort of like one double slit “||||||||” output layered on another “=“ to produce really optimized as tiny areas to localize the beam effect with. So that double slit crosshairs (or similar better approach) is a way to **make acoustically activateable drugs, or also photonically activateable drugs have even higher addressible spatial resolution at human tissue.**

If tissue has a Kerr effect, then electrically, or electric field (EM field) stimulated tissue could have a

gradient refractive index (GRIN) lens effect, focusing light at the interior of the tissue.

So, doing two separate double slit like beams at 90 degrees makes a crosshairs, and the overlap of the crosshairs has more photon (or acoustic wave) energy than the rest of the lines thing is an invention; then making a material with double slit tesseleated repeat or at a biological system or polymer: a protein-based undulating landscape, like a screen of holes, could be used to produce a “interference lines are skinnier than the illuminating laser beam diameter” effect. So a purposed 2d or 3d landscape of crosshairs of heightened narrowness is produced. Tht is beneficial to localization of drug activity when the drug is activated with a beam or field like light or

acoustics.

like branched amino acid polymers (noting photo, physical chemistry, or acoustically driven electret, PVDF-like, overlain layers of branches, as well as, I think other things)

can you use pulse sequence build up to

Different than a DNA machine, think of a board with three plates on it.

also, inevitable, a computer, three things seperately addressable at one molecule and considered at one molecule can make :AND, OR, NOT

This might work at diodes and CCD functional aminoacids polymers (and other biopolymers)

Thinking about the effects of a voltage doubler at a PVDF like drug molecule that either has a localization activator (like an acoustic beam some photons, or a physical chemistry thing like warmth, cool, or bending), do you get all the chemical effect from half the physical chemistry bending/molecule motion? Does a frequency doubling diode bridge cause the chemical system to be responsive twice as quickly or twice as often? Can you use diodes to make a frequency halving circuit to make a molecule responsive to higher frequencies of potential input?

Does having a bunch of diodes at a dendritic PVDF-like polymer **Among many possibilities are new kinds of sensor molecules at new drugs**, like a sonic, physical chemistry-effect, photonic, electric,

An amino acid that can double voltage; charge cascades at biopolymers or even things like polychrolorophyll to my perception cause a pile of electrons, that is a current. Heightening the voltage also has atechnological value. I do not know how a diode voltage doubler works, but unidirectional charge flow in a branched polypeptide or protein seems possible. Physically I am reminded of the tesla valve as well. Then there are also possibilities like a photon frequency doubling crystal could be made out of amino acids, or possibly other biomolecules, to cause something like photosynthesis at chlorophyll to emit higher voltage to begin with.

Wikipedia notes how diode bridges double frequency, to double the

frequency of a photon effect at something like polychrolophyll, or possibly make a diode voltage doubler, it seems possible to make a diode bridge out of amino acids, Online it says a diode can be made with 11 BP DNA, so with even fewer atoms at a polypeptide (11 suggests further engineerability: imagine a quatrapeptide or decapeptide that could be a diode, then 4 of them at a fequency doubling diode bridge, then arranged at a layered branching thing) a diode (and diode voltage doubler and diode bridge) might be constructible from amino acids alone, other biopolymers, or even something like a boron polymer.

or possibly some other biopolymer like PVDF-like or electret polyhydroxyapatite,

cellulose, or even nonorganic Boron polymers, also chitin, or proteins; amino acids have better engineering size and particularly high ease of making; a diode bridge made out of something like

optical isomers might be a basis for making diode bridges out of biopolymers, carbohydrates are well known to rotate light a certain amount, or a diffrent amount, or I think not to, based on the chirality of the molecule like a sugar molecule. Although that is not an antireflectance coating, it is a biopolymer optical effect that might have utility

perhaps 4 antireflection coatings on a piece of optics will actually double the frequency of the light; on absorption that would heighten the

voltage of a photoelectric material like chlorophyll

electric eels manage to heighten voltage, perhaps hundreds of times more than ionic voltage difference between electriceelcytes.

Doubling frequency with something very simple: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diode_bridge ”With AC input, the output of a diode bridge (called a full-wave rectifier for this purpose; there is also half-wave rectification, which does not use a diode bridge) is polarized pulsating non-sinusoidal voltage of the same amplitude but twice the frequency of the input.” So apparently 4 one way thingies at a diamond topology can **double frequency** when the feeding wave has a frequency to start with.

Things that might function as a photon or EM diode to build a diode bridge frequency doubler from: **funky layers** (thinking of metal as 180 degree photon EM field reemitter, then modify it to have directionality so that if something meets it head on, it is absent the ability, because of the funky layering, to do a 360 degree (kind of like 180 degree) reflectance reemission; My perception is that antireflection coatings (green look lenses) of a particular thickness work this way; **perhaps 4 antireflection coatings on a piece of optics will actually double the frequency of the light**; on absorption that would heighten the voltage of a photoelectric material like chlorophyll or a photovoltaic.

something like an antireflective coating that does its thing at 90

degrees might be both impressive and extra-functional at diode-bridge-like freqency doubling and photonic path making; four of 90 degree effectives at the corners looks a lot like the diode DC from AC maker that doubles frequency.

.5b What is an electrical Moire? layeres broomlike trees, or volleyball-net like netting, with a charge locationality and predictability. What is the meaning when you stack them on each other to moire them (sparse moire effect; neural netowrk effect from sparse moire does neural netowrk things at amino-acid sized structure, which are kind of like numerically weightable, if integers as liked, layers. Reminds me of stacks of graphene

A new chemical could exist: a piezoelectric peptide, or possibly protein. This has greater technological function as a piezoelectric peptide sequence, possibly engineered as a branching peptide (or protein), that just tends to hang out in layered, overlayering bunches, with a lots of moveable, releasable electric charge (possibly from, sound or motion, chemicals, light, chemocontact (put it next to metal it wigs out) (put it next to something hydrophilic or hydrophobic and it wigs out)

two electron (or multi-photon, multi electron, or other multi-charge causers like acoustic PVDF-like effect, or even (uh-oh it’s just a battery) ion proximity, molecule effects, noting

things like ATP and phosphate groups, to my perception many many nonionic chemical systems, like ATP, GTP, and proteins are published)

systems like chlorophyll polymers with the right branching to channel a bunch of electrons towards a particular area or part of the polychrolophyll (or polychlorophyll-like) molecule.

the more things like sonic energy, drug effects, or ; with science can anything in nature be found that has a multiantenna/sensor radio telescope array like effect? Building this on purpose out of protein produces a genetically engineerable basis for new sensors at organisms, including electrical, radio, sonic, new kinds of light, THz waves, microwaves, and other frequencies

CCD protein arrays

With less utility than drugs and chemicals attached to sonic antenna molecules or polymer macromolecule antennas is acoustically activatable eentsy fluid/gel/powder beads, where the outer polymer cover or possibly lipid membrane becomes hyperpermeable or dissolves with acoustic activity like a cofocalized beam at depth in the body, or a near-surface-of-body treatment from noncofocailized, possibly even a spread area, purposefully large area, sonic beam. That activate, whether from dissolved or permeant release, or from PVDF-like surface charge effects from the sonic waves at the beads' antenna frequency. I like the PVDF-like charge effect at keratin and chitin linked to chemicals and drugs technology more.

With localization possibly with sonic activable drugs, drugs that benefit the fetus, like gene therapy drugs, which when injected could be made to only activate at fetal tissue, which heightens and enhancing the genetics of the baby, is from localization is without risk, or many orders of magnitude reduced risk of nonintended effects on the mother.

The SNPs on the genes of the production of the produced-at-a-human amino acids would have different, and thus optimizable specifiablity at the human genome. It is even possible that the different SNPs of genes humans use to make amino acids has an intelligence:g effect, thus some variations on amino acid production genes could heighten intelligence. A variety of SNPs at

amino acid production could also be wellness healthspan genes.

There a a variety of supplements, incresing the use of supplements at the population would have a numerically beneficial effect, so what would cause people to aquire supplements more frequently?

curcurmin makes wound healing more rapid, curcurmin soaked bandages and band-aids could be beneficial. Topical Curcurmin after laser or other skin outer surface layer treatments could be beneficial, but it might not, either rapidity, detailed thoroughness perhaps achievable gradually, normal healing velocity, or with more rapid healing.

Curcurmin could benefit beautification effects of laser skin

treatments and other beauty treatments modify the skin or dermis (lasers, chemical peels, sonication, or combinations where something like a beauty peptide, at 2019 AD some were tripeptides or other peptides with less than 10 mino acids) or NMN, combined with a wound healer, causes a simultaneous or near simultaneous multipart effect of dermatocyte proliferation with mitochondrial improvement, greater histonation for higher fidelity protein and cytostucture production, or heightened cytochemical optimization like more collagen or more hyalonicuric acid at part of the cytocontents.

technologies that treat, prevent, cure and or also diagnose cancer ultraffordably (cheaply) notably at the developing world, where the

technologies are also functional at the developed world:

perfumed antibody that are an an enteric pill or a snortable cheap think like a drink mix stick pak: 16 for 1$, so 7 cents a snort.

A "fizzy tic tac" is a tic-tac sized diagnostic pill shaped thing that you can put in a container of pee. The idea is that it is a cheap to make as a tic-tac or possibly cheaper. The oter layer has a nonreactive coating, and just underneath it is a layer that fizzes to dissollve like sodium bicarbonate and a harmless organic or polyprotic acid that dissolves away a coating layer to reveal the imunno color changing stripe, shape, or stripes printed on an inner surface.

A "perfumed antibody" is an antibody attached to a chemical that has unique high detetability at minimal solute amount at another antibody test such as a circulatory fluid or pee immunochemical test like the ones in dollar store pregnancy tests; this test would also have higher resolvability with greater ability to distinguish between what I describe as "perfumes" when mentioning the

different chemicals. One kind of perfumed antibody could be a unique polypeptide or even artifical amino acid peptide that is linked to the antibody that gloms biologically available chemicals or even biostructures; the perfumed antibody might work even better at seperating when glommed from having an enzymatically degradable linker molecule between the antibody and the perfume, one possible version is antibody:ATP:perfume where the ATP, or one of its phosphates pops off when the antibody gloms onto something.

hyperaffordable antibody tests for cancer (or heart disease) based on $1 dollar store pregnancy test; pregnancy test has three lines, about 7 mm tall. If only one of the lines has antibody-

reactive colorant at it then an antibody test with a 1 mm indicator view can be seven times cheaper, or 15 cents a test, more niftier is the version if all three lines at a dollar store pregnancy test are immunoreactive colorized; then there are 21 linear mm of antibody indicator material, which produces 21 cancer antibody tests per dollar, or about 5 cents a cancer diagnostic test.

personality test

perfumed antibodies liberate the perfume when they glom, and then the perfume, which might be linked to, or part of, a molecule that heightens excretion at the kidneys, is particularly easy and accurate to detect at an antibody pee test. So if an antibody gloms to a acancer site at

any place in the body the antibody releases the perfume, which shows up at the antibody pee test; noting the math of false positives

senolytic cancer chemotherapeutics cause an effect where even if you get a flase positive (developing, if you test positive fr cancer, just take the senolytic chemotherapy pills; the cancers being tested for are preferentially, or only the kind that can be cured with pills, so the ill person gets to skip the doctor, the hospital, and skip the costs, just getting the pee test and the senolytic optimized chemotherapy pills. Becasue the chemotherapeutic drug is also a senolytic if you take it for 2 or 3 weeks with a false positive diagnoses, then the senolytic function mkaes you live years longer and be weller anyway, and of course for some that

test positive it cures their cancer.

si rna

siRNA or other RNA drugs, like cancer treating or curing chemotherapeutic drugs can be structured to last longer or less long at the circulatory system, it seems possible that a chemotherapy drug that just lasts 45-120 minutes could terminate oncocytes rapidly instead of gradually, and only be felt as a chemotherapeutic experieince for a few minutes; that brings up the opportunity to have a comuter linked to an automatic dosing machine, even one at the person’s dwelling, figure out when the person was completely asleep, in deep sleep, and likely to keep sleeping; then the dosing machine would dose the person with the siRNA or other RNA drug, and all

of the acute feelings from the chemotherapy drug would go unexperienced, and the person would feel ok instead; there is a version of this that is better than dosing while asleep: doctors or online software or phone apps could give people a psychiatry quiz or survey that then estimates, at 95% likelihood or higher, that they have a nonaddictive personality. If they have only a 1 per 20 or less chance of craving a euphoria inducing drug or chemical after they end treatment then the patieint can be given MDMA or benzodiazepenes to take for the duration of the siRNA (or other RNA drug)’s duration of action. The person experieincing chemotherapy would feel wonderful.

It is possible there are senolytic siRNA or RNA drugs, if so, some variations

on those siRNA or other RNA senolytics could be modified to there is[anticancer|senolytic] physical structure possible at liniear si RNA or other RNA drugs, and at branched siRNA or RNA drugs then the branches can each have a different drug effect at that branches RNA, so perhaps a ratio of three senolytic RNA branches to one highly effective antioncocyte RNA branch; thats a way to tune the senolyticness and anticancerness of the siRNA or other RNA drug.

oncocytecytoreproduction disrupting IPMAT active siRNA or other RNA drugs could disrupt the cytoreproductive cycle, affecting dividing oncocytes more than well tissue
pure siRNA or RNA drugs could be produced at yeast, bacteria, or plants making them decentralized and ultraffordable at the developing owrld.

Cheap, easy to make chemicals approximate the anticancer effects of fluorouracil: wobble uracil; Mg,Ca, Sr, Ag, P uracil versions where the uracil molecules contain a Mg or Ca, or Ag or P atom. Some of the atoms are +2 or -2 electrons so the modified uracil might come as a two-uracil, one Mg or one Ag dimer, or you could just stick a hydrogen on it or something to make a nonionizing water soluble molecule. Notably magnesium aspartate and magnesium threonate exist, and that is an amino acid linked to a magnesium, magnesium threonate crosses the blood brain barrier to be a beneficial nootropic, so MgUracil could be functional at passing the cytomembrane of oncocytes.

along with uracil, anticancer drugs could also be based on the other RNA

amino acids, adenine, cytosine, and guanine. So wobble or extra atom versions of any of these could be anticancer drugs.

Ag uracil might be cytotoxic as when the uracil is incorporated into the oncocytes RNA the metal ion at the amino acid completely modifies the shape of any polypeptide, ribosome, or transcription string it is part of, a little like having a halogen atom (like at fluorourcil) disrupt all kinds of cytothings, only with a metal atom that is very cheap to mass produce. There is the possibility that things like Mg-uracil could be produced at bacteria that just had lots of Mg at their growth media, something that would not likely work with halogen atoms.

wobble uracil is where a ultraffordable

source of uracil, like a yeast or bacteria, even a modified beverage yeast, has a variety of constructor enzymes and other proteins that direct the assembly of the actual uracil molecule; then those constructor enzymes or proteins' genes are genetically modified so the constructor enzymes work a little differently, perhaps causing them to do different things like put an extra NH2 on the cyclic part of uracil, or perhaps put an -OH where a =O is on uracil. Possibly wobble uracil does something with novel chemical structure, like putting a P phosphorus on the uracil, or possibly making a multicycle (<=><=>) molecule; so the wobble uracil makes any kind of uracil chemical variant that it actually does from modifications to the genes at the uracil production enzymes, then noting the product developer already

has a genetic system that produces it, those nmerous wobble-produced versions of uracil are measured as to their anticancer effects. Perhps the PO4 or PNOH uracil is stable enough to be incorporated into nucelic acid replication structures at the oncocytes but is so novelly HOMO shaped as to halt cytoreproduction of oncocytes. a 1000 times 1000 grid of tissue culture of well tissue cytes and oncocytes could test an actual million variants on the uracil molecule for anti-cancer effects at just one testing plate. It might be possible, and complementary to planned variations on consructor enzymes, to mutate several thousand versions of uracil constructing enzymes on a plate, in place, and then test their output right on the same spot with autopipetted or possibly sliced cheese-overlay on a waffle maker, then clamped to make a

whole bunch of array elements, each with its own blob of cheese, so a clamped grid with a sheet of oncocyte tissue culture tissue clamped at it to make an array, could produce a million sample areas of tissue culture tissue at a 1000 times 1000 grid plate. So, clamping the tissue with the waffle maker, would place the tissue above the microwell sample of bacteria with wobbly enzyme gene variations that produce a million different variations on the uracil molecule, the two of them combined test each uracil molecule variant with an oncocyte tissue culture mini-blob to effect.

phenylalanine production at yeast, bacteria, or plants as source of the phenyl group to produce enjoyable phenyl<alkane>amines at with biological systems like plants, yeast and yogurt bacteria.

Phenylethylamine is different than the chemical produced but it is one of many stimulating, nootropic, near-euphoria producing chemicals that I perceive can be made, and have been published, that arise from a phenyl, and an amino group at the same molecule. This phenyl amino chemical makes people actually like and enjoy the experience of the beverage, yogurt or plant. With an optimal phenyl<chemical>amine the experience could be much better than tea and a really beneficial experience that was physiologically harmless.

and uracil dimers that function a lot like fluorouracil but are particularly chep to make, wobble uracil might be easily and cheaply produced at yeast or bacteria or plants, that means than a cancer treating fermented beverage, yogurt, or vegetation plant can be

produced on demand, without central authority, and ultraffordably at the developing world.

rapamycin, the chemotherapeutic molecule, slightly modified to be a senolytically effective version of the rapamycin chemotherapy drug. That way if you get a false positive on a cancer test, and take senolytic-rapamycin for 10 weeks your lifespan and healthspan go way up. based on the name -mycin it is possible rapamycin started out as a fungi product, if so, perhaps senolytic rapamycin could be engineered to be produced at yeast or bacteria so is available as decentralized, autorenewing longevity and wellness senolytic drug that treats or cures cancer;

one of the things about the perfumed

antibody pee test for cancer is that a math structure where if the detection rate finds one cancer in 10,000 concerned persons, and one false positive in 5,000 concerned persons, the likelihood that he cancer test actually found cancer is only 1 in three; so the math of the part where treatment with a senolytic longevity and healthspan enhancing drug that also happens to be an anti-cancer chemotherapeutic drug causes decades of greater longevity and healthspan at a well person and saves decades of living at each person when the drug effectively treats or cures the cancer; that makes treating a false positive, without using any followup tests or even medical practicioner visits, net beneficial to each individual, and more net beneficial to the group as a whole. The nonoptimal part of course is that the

person spends 10 weeks on rapamycin or dasimutib or someother chemotherapy drug, and likely feeling nonptimal while they are on it. So, at the developing world, they could use senolytic anticancer drugs and skip actual visits to medical practicioners, further tests, imaging, and hospital stays; notably though, **the cancer tests could only test for those cancers with a 90% pills-only cure rate.** So if cancer were detected with a 2.5 cent pee test, 9 out of 10 could be cured with just pills, and if the confirmationless test was a false positive the longevizing and healthspan of the senolytic anticancer drugs would cause net benefit to the treated person.

At the developing world, aligning promoted, automatic tests around things that have ultraffordable

treatments could be a group longevity and wellness optimizing strategy; if social and fiscal resources could only cover a part of testing and treatment at all the possible illnesses that might occur at the developing world.

dasimutib, molecularly modified to treat and cure the most curable cancers, that the perfumed antibody cancer tests looks for; dasimutib, or the actual name of the d-something-ib senolytic drug that is also a chemotherapy drug. It makes mice live longer from the senolytic effect. Modifying name-like-dasimutib (tested with quercetain)(called DQ here) anticancer senolytic to be effective at treating breast cancer causes a numeric effect where DQ causes such a number of increased person-years of living

tamoxifen molecularly modified to be a longevity and healthspan increasing senolytic; notably wikipedia says tamoxifen is produced now with either yeast or bacteria at bioreactors, so a beverage yeast or yogurt bacteria source is a technology beneficial at the developing world, decentralized and ultraffordable technology, that is apparently a slight modification of what already exists.

aminocurcurmin, curcurmin is like a 50% active senolytic at a graph I saw, so a modification to the curcurmin molecule could produce an anticancer chemotherapeutic drug. An ultraffordbale version produced at a plant or yeast might be possible as curcurmin is already a plant product; as a plant product it is possible that even a modified curcurmin, like an aminocurcurmin, where the amino

group placed on the curcurmin, or some peptide or protein on the curcurmin causes it to be actively transported across the cytomembrane causing oncocytes to gather it.

perfumed antibodies increase sensitivity, resolution, and the number of chemicals that an immunochemical pee test can respond to

gel capsules are perhaps less than 1 cent, noting fiber optic magnifying a color, It seems possible that a particular shape of gel could magnify a 1mm sized immunodot, noting there are 21 of them at a three line imunnochemical pregnancy test to make them 5c and 1c gel magnifier

a new to me immunochemical diagnostic, like a dollar storepregnancy test, would be

breathing out at a microstraw or regular sized straw so that moisture condenses, then having the immunochemical color shift chemical react to the exhaled condensate. I have no idea what biochemicals concentrate at breath condensate, but they could make a list of all of them, and any that predicted or indicated wellness or illness could be the basis of useful antibody-color shift diagnostics. I perceive beverage stirring microstraws might be less than 1 c each. the part where immunochemicals are printed, or rinsed through, the interior of the microstraw is one thing; It is possible that coating the microstraw (or full sized straw) with a deliquescent material that liquefies when breath is breathed on it could make the immunochemical much more rapid to react, and able to react with less

human moments spent blowing on the straw. Another possibility is that or, possibly NaPCA combined with a acylamide gel, to make a fast inflating liquid gel reservoir with color change indicator at it, possibly making positioning of a “readout line” from a particular viewing angle, possibly near a part of the microstraw that had a lensish blob of plastic near the gel blob; that way the more regular environment and structure of the NaPCA with polyacrilimide gel blob causes more predictable reactivity, and lens-located readability than colored NaPCA syrup would; also the gel blob technology could be near 1c as the amount of immunochemical could be much less than the amount required to make an NaPCA syrup turn color enough to see. (although the microstraw might be another 1c) Also, with a condensate immunoscreening

straw, the autohydrating gel blobs could be at a linear or geometric array, and each blob at the arrary could report on the immunodetection of a different chemical. Although it could be possible to heap up or multiplex some immunodetected chemicals to provide benefit, for example, 10 immunochemical responses that test fro cancer could all heap into one gel blob at a line or geometry of 7 or 20. If that one gel blob is nontransparent then perhaps there is a 1/3 or 2/3 chance the sample provider, who breathed into the straw

comparing immunoscreening the entire volume of a few liters of comparatively concentrated circulatory fluid with the few hundred ml of pee at a pee test, the number of different chemical-form or cytosurface

things that can be antibody-glommed is possibly tens of thousands of times to millions of times higher as to the number of available chemicals and outer cytostructure to a immonodiagnosis from, that means the diagnostic is much better at finding disease, or even finding wellness. Also, as the perfumed antibodies release the perfume, which is another way of saying the chemically unique, high affinity, possibly linked to a molecule that the kidney preferentially excretes, reporter chemical (possibly a uniquely sequentially coded peptide or biopolymer, the production of the peptide or biopolymer sequences could be automated so that they are automatically produced in peptide codes for digits 0 to 1 or 2,000) that is excreted at pee; Then when the person puts the

fizzy tic-tac or microcoated aspirin at 2 c to less than 1 c each. They turn blue to communicate that cancer chemicals were detected,notably at cancers that are very easy and affordable to cure.

Minimizing false positives at a cancer test: multiple simultaneous immunoactive diagnostic antibodies: find (immunodetect) say three chemicals, each a separate independent indicator of cancer, although the false positive might be 1 per 1000, three chemicals have a combined preence false positive of 1 per billion. such as perfume from perfumed antibodies, but it could just be nonperfumed naturally occuring cancer predictive chemicals at pee. Also, although it seems possible to come up with a different system, an

immunochemical pee test, similar to a dollar store pregnancy test, could have histograms made from antibody-color bar segments. If the cancer bar was three rectangles high then it is the one false positive in a billion, three antibody simultaneous response. If the cancer histogram bar is only one rectangle high it might just mean “think” or perhaps, “senolytics make you live longer and be weller, the cancer being tested for has a 95% cure rate from oral chemotherapy alone, so you are in great shape if you just get the chemotherapy pills and take them” Then because the test makers and distributors have structured the antibody tests to find cancers that have high treatability, the person can have a medically beneficial, senolytic, lifespan heightening cancer treatment that cures 95% of cancers of their tested

type without further medical assistance, imaging, hospitalization or even physician contact. That makes cancer treatment, of cancers that can be successfully be treated, much more affordable and also more widely treated at the developing world.

Depending on how you look at the numbers, an oral perfumed antibody pill could be as little as 5 C Online, one gram of various antibodies at bulk is $573, and imaginably, 100 nanograms could be a perfume antibody dose for glomming of just one chemical. So that makes a 100 chemical diagnostic amplifying pill with 10 micrograms of antibodies, so at 100K doses per $573, the amount of C on the antibodies at each perfumed antibody pill is about one half cent per pill. Now the way the perfumed antibodies are linked to ATP

and have a numeric-like biopolymer antigen for the pee test to respond to goes with a 10 or 20 times higher C amount, so 5 to 10 c a pre-pee test pill that causes 1000 different body chemicals to be visible at a 5 C gel bead 1mm active chemical pee test.

chronological interval of perfumed antibody delivery, ok, if you snort perfumed antibodies, they start circulating in 5-20 minutes, then possibly use another 20 minutes to glom onto some easy things at the circulation; If the perfumed antibodies perfume part is attached to a molecule that the kidney preferentially excretes, then it is possible that diagnostic, detectable amounts of perfume accumulate at the bladder in 15-30 minutes. So 45-50 minutes after you snort it, a pee test diagnostic reads what it says.

Comparing this to an oral perfumed antibody pill, an enteric coated pill, that fizzes automatically to dissolve at the part of the upper GI tract least destructive to antibodies; so it takes 4-6 hours before it fizzes and the perfumed antibodies can commence a 4 hour absorption to the circulatory system period. At 4.5 hours the bladder concentration of perfume from the perfumed antibodies is high enough to diagnose with a pee test. So an oral version is 8-10 hours after dosing to getting a diagnostic from the pee test.

Accumulation of perfume molecules at the bladder from attaching the perfume molecule to drugs that cause excretion of the chemical; (the perfume is after separating from the antibody that glommed a particular,

protein, peptide, cytostructure, or chemical at the body, notably all the capillary containing tissues as well as all the material at the circulatory system.

So, a perfumed antibody could possibly travel through a capillary, sometimes make its way to the cytes adjacent to the capillaries epithilial lining, and sometimes actually attach to the chemically unique antibody glommable outer surface chemistry of an actual cancer cyte. Other times perfumed antibodies could just glom onto circulating biochemicals that are only produced at oncocytes, or possibly glom onto some protein or even leukocyte surface that goes with finding and glomming a systemic response to oncocytes and oncostructures. These all utilize antibodies to find cancer, or find

cancer is basent.

perfumed antibodies that leukocytes and macrophages eat: noting that the perfumed antibodies that get eaten, then possibly digested at the vacuole of a leukocyte or macrophage: The perfumed antibody could be constructed and engineered to have molecular parts so durable they made it past vacuole digestion; the durable molecular parts being pooedout at the leukocytes or macrophages that leave durable molecular pieces that another different antibody is tuned to to cause a different perfumed antibody to glom it, and send sufficient perfume to the pee to say “leukocytes at the body are eating things that TGW300 glommed onto. TGW300 attaches to: highly easy to cure cancer cyte surface protein. So if the other perfumed antibody that glommed the

biopolymer remains of the first immunochemical at the poo of the leukocyte or macrophage, is excreted at the bladder, then peeing on the test diganostic would say that leukocytes are meeting oncocytes at a person’s body.

Possibly strong popypeptides, or some other oligomer-like biopolymer like a custom-shaped starch (cyclodextrin or godel escher bach dextrin lumps that have high and unique antibody affinity), or the material degradable sutures are made from, or keratin.

perfumed antibodies at pee test during pregnancy describe fetal biochemistry from fetal metablic products that pass the placenta; paternity test while abortion pill still has weeks of available function and can abort if the pregnant person finds

the genetics, personality, or situation of the paternal gene source to be nonoptimal from the pregnant person’s perspective.

technology I do not know: a drug, that is actively beneficial to a fetus and possibly also the mother, possibly a snortable peptide or protein, that, like antabuse prevents drinking EtOH. People could take this to benefit their fetus and potential baby, and as a side effect it would keep them from consuming EtOH, but I do not actually know how it works. some thing like antibodies to the actual eentsy molecule EtOH, that when they glom

perfumed antibody with fluorophores, three simultaneous antibody different chemical gloms, makes a 1 per thousand antibody glom false positive

occurence go to a one per 100 million or 1 billion false positive occurrence if all three antibodies to completely different chemicals are there simultaneously.

That multi-antibody response to build a diagnosis is beneficial as a fluorophore antibody diagnostic could test 1000 different chemicals at fluid from the circulatory system; fluorophore:ATP:antibody a fluorophore with an ATP linking it to the chemical glomming antibody; when the antibody gloms, the ATP snaps off a PO4, and the fluorophore is then at the circulatory system, with part of an ATP such as an ADP or AMP attached to it, which makes it particularly distinguishable to the computer reading the fluid sample at the test (noting there would be fluorophores attached to unglommed

antibodies, and that telling the difference between these and reacted fluorophores antibodies produces daignostic data at the test)